

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BANGLADESH: AVERTING A CRISIS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 10, 1996

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, with parliamentary elections set for tomorrow, Bangladesh is at a crucial turning point in its efforts to sustain a fragile democracy that has only been in place since 1991. Although calm prevails in Dhaka, the country is still reeling from jitters produced by the movements of provincial troops unhappy with the May 20 dismissal of the army chief of staff. Earlier this spring, the political opposition waged a general strike that paralyzed most transportation and businesses, as well as the country's crucial port of Chittagong. Although enjoying limited public support, the anti-government campaign took a severe toll on what was already one of the world's poorest nations. It kept frightened citizens away from school and jobs. It cost the country up to \$80 million a day in lost production and exports. Over 120 Bangladeshis lost their lives in clashes between pro- and anti-government activists during the strike.

It is pointless to try to assign blame for the turmoil that has characterized Bangladesh's political scene for past several years. The 1991 elections that brought Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia and her Bangladesh Nationalist Party to power were generally considered fair by international observers. Three years later, however, the opposition resigned en masse from the parliament after allegations of a rigged by-election. It then commenced a campaign of demonstrations and boycotts in the effort to convince Zia to step down in favor of a neutral caretaker government. Then, in February 1996 a legislative contest that dissolved into a one-party show plagued by egregious irregularities only worsened the situation.

What has made Bangladesh's circumstances all the more tragic is that its party warfare has been driven more by the personalities of its key political leaders rather than policy differences in addressing the country's crushing poverty and improving the lives of its citizens. Former Prime Minister Zia is the widow of an assassinated president, and opposition Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina Wajeed is the daughter of the country's first prime minister, who was also assassinated. Despite their common history as survivors, their relationship over the years has been characterized by charges and counter-charges related to their long-standing rivalry for the country's top post.

Nevertheless, a breakthrough in Bangladesh's stalemate occurred with the constitutional change approved by Parliament on March 26, which provided for Prime Minister Zia to step down and for a neutral caretaker government to be appointed. A few days later, Bangladesh's president appointed Habibur Rahman, a former chief justice, as head of a

neutral caretaker government; new elections were then set for June 12. These actions appear to have answered many of the opposition's key demands. The catch is that Zia—who remains head of her party and has been actively campaigning—could conceivably recapture her position after the elections, a prospect that the opposition may not be prepared to accept with good grace—even in a fair contest. The very real possibility of no party attaining a majority would necessitate the formation of a coalition government, an arrangement that would pose the ultimate challenge of cooperation for Zia and Sheikh Hasina.

Regardless of the outcome of tomorrow's polls, developments leading up to them have brought relative law and order to Dhaka, including a much welcome respite from violence and labor strikes. With this period of calm comes an opportunity that should not be lost. It is now critical for the country's leading politicians to demonstrate to Bangladesh's citizens and to the world that they are both serious about learning to live with each other and eager to attract the international investment that Bangladesh so desperately needs. It is imperative that the two sides participate in and abide by the results of these elections which, of course, must be respectably fair and free of irregularities. All parties should then take their seats in the legislature and reengage fully in Bangladesh's political process.

Finally, the United States and other friends should do everything in their power to morally support and encourage Bangladesh to follow such a course. We should make it clear that the international community will not recognize or assist a new regime unless it achieves power through the democratic process. We must reiterate that a military coup—a time-honored tradition in Bangladesh—is not an option. And, the United States should stand ready to at least maintain its modest bilateral assistance and to support legitimate requests for assistance from the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

Outside financial assistance is desperately needed, but in the final analysis, it is the people of Bangladesh who will decide the nation's fate. The path to a brighter future can now be seen. Let us hope that the leadership of this long-suffering people, who already have endured more than their share of tragedy, can seize the political opportunity that lies before them.

HONORING THE CANNON COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Cannon County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster

strike, we know that our friend and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a four to six month period which includes instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their service especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING PRECIOUS METALS

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues, Representative JOHN ENSIGN and Representative JIMMY HAYES, I am introducing today legislation that will broaden investor options for individually directed retirement accounts and other self-directed accounts in qualified retirement plans, and ensure that the continued importation of minted gold and silver bullion will remain duty-free. This legislation will have no revenue impact.

Precious metals have been used for savings and investments since the dawn of civilization. Millions of Americans invest in precious metals today. They recognize that precious metals are an excellent way to diversify a portfolio and to provide a hedge against inflation and financial uncertainty. Similarly, investors have long recognized the value of investing in legal tender coinage. Such coins are seen by many investors to be an important compliment to a total precious metals portfolio. Precious metals and legal tender coinage can bring a balance to other portfolio assets like stocks, bonds, and mutual funds, reducing the volatility caused by fluctuations in the securities markets.

Today, investors in individually directed retirement accounts may invest in a wide selection of precious metals mining stocks and mutual funds, yet they are unnecessarily restricted in their choice of physical precious

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

metals investments. Current law limits the precious metals choices for investors in these retirement accounts to gold and silver American Eagle bullion coins, minted by the U.S. Mint. While American Eagles are convenient for small transactions, they have a high premium relative to bullion bars, making them less attractive for investors choosing to invest larger amounts in precious metals.

Current law also permits legal tender coinage to be included in defined contribution pension and profit-sharing plans, but not individually directed retirement accounts and other self-directed retirement plans. Removing current restriction would allow small investors, many whose total investment programs consist of the IRA's, to select from the same menu of investment options currently available to other investors.

The legislation my colleagues and I are introducing today will amend section 408(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and expand the qualified precious metals investments for individually directed retirement accounts to include gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion products in bar or coin form, and legal tender coinage. This will permit American investors a wider range of investment options for their individually directed retirement accounts, and other self-directed accounts in qualified retirement plans, while having no revenue impact for the Federal Government.

This bill also will correct an unintentional drafting error which occurred with the conversion, in 1989, of the tariff schedules of the United States [TSUS] into the harmonized tariff schedule of the United States [HTS] and will allow the importation of gold and silver bullion to continue duty-free. This measure will amend subchapter II of chapter 71 of the HTS and correct the definition of gold and silver bullion bars which are both cast and minted.

For more than a century, gold and silver bars imported into the United States have been classified under the duty-free tariff provisions covering gold and silver bullion and more. Until the 1970's, bars were universally produced by the casting method, whereby molten metal is poured into a mold where it hardens into a bar. Technological advancements some 20 years ago permitted bullion bars to be minted rather than cast. Minted bars are stamped out of flat strips of rolled gold or silver to the required dimensions. In the case of smaller quantities of metal, minting bars is more efficient, precise, and cost-effective. This new production method had no effect on the product. Whether cast or minted, the bars are at least 99.5 percent pure gold or silver, and both are recognized internationally as bullion products of similar quality and purity.

Our bill would correct an unintentional drafting error which occurred in the conversion of the TSUS to the HTS. In 1989, the United States adopted the HTS, replacing the TSUS. In the conversion, the drafters of the HTS, through an oversight, made the provisions for gold and silver bullion a subcategory of the provisions for unwrought forms of gold and silver. In the HTS, the definition of the term "unwrought" excludes articles that are produced using a rolling process. The drafters failed to take into account that in order to mint the bars, the gold and silver must first be rolled into a flat strip, which, according to the U.S. Customs Service, removed the bars from the unwrought category. However, minted bullion

bars continued to be imported duty-free for the next 4 years.

In 1993, the Customs Service sought to classify minted gold and silver bars under the provisions for other articles of gold and silver, in HTS heading 7115 at a duty of 7.8 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. By 1994, the proposal had caused a major stir in the international precious metals market until it was held in abeyance by the Department of the Treasury, an action still in effect.

This measure would remedy the drafting error in the HTS by affirming the longstanding duty-free provisions for semimanufactured gold and silver and for other articles of gold and silver. The bill before us will properly retain the duty-free treatment accorded to the importation of gold and silver bullion bars for over 100 years.

Because gold and silver bullion bars, whether cast or minted, regardless of size, have always been duty-free, enactment of the proposed corrective provisions in this measure would simply retain that status, and would not deprive the Treasury of revenue. Consequently, this change in the HTS will have no revenue impact.

I urge my colleagues to work with Congressman HAYES, Congressman ENSIGN, and myself to enact this bill to restore fairness for those with individually directed retirement accounts and to correct an unintended drafting error in the HTS.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast votes yesterday on rollcall votes 222, 223, and 224. Had I been present, I would have voted for H.R. 3364, to designate a U.S. courthouse in Scranton, PA, as the William J. Nealon United States Courthouse; H.R. 3400, to designate the U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Omaha, NE, as the Roman L. Hruska U.S. Courthouse; and H.R. 3060, to implement the protocol on environmental protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

HONORING THE CLAY COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Clay County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a 4- to 6-month period which includes instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue

squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their services especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community voluntarism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute four outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Covered Bridge Girl Scout Council in Terre Haute, IN. This year Katherine Bloomer, Amanda Lambertus, Wendy Lu, and Katey Marancik received Gold Awards. This award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The award can be earned by girls ages 14 to 17 or in grades 9 through 12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980.

To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

I believe we should join the Covered Bridge Girl Scout Council in publicly recognizing these young women for their service to their community and country.

WHITE HOUSE ABUSE OF POWER

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my outrage at the blatant abuse of power exhibited by the White House. Recently discovered documents show that the White House requested and received 341 highly confidential FBI records of former Reagan and Bush appointees.

The abuse of power and invasion of privacy wreaks of Big Brother. It is a blatant violation of the right to privacy the Constitution guarantees each and every American. Equally outrageous is the fact that the president invoked "Executive privilege" to prevent release of documents in which the request for FBI files was discovered.

The Clinton administration is caught red-handed this time in what seems to be a reoccurring denial of responsibility, they explain it as just another goof by unknown bureaucrats—was the goof the fact that the documents were requested or the fact that the document requests were discovered? Further, we must also question who at the White House knew the files had been gathered and why were they kept at the White House rather than returned to the FBI after the error was discovered in 1994?

The changing and conflicting stories put forth by the Clinton administration are not acceptable. The American people deserve one story—the truth.

HONORING THE DAVIDSON COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Davidson County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a 4- to 6-month period which includes instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

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TRIBUTE TO BENNY CARTER, BUDDY COLLETTE, AND GERALD WILSON—THREE GREAT ARTISTS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Library of Congress in honoring Benny Carter, Buddy Collette, and Gerald Wilson—three of America's most talented jazz musicians. Last week the Library of Congress honored these wonderful, Los Angeles-based artists by sponsoring three concerts featuring their music.

BENNY CARTER

Bennett Lester "Benny" Carter was born in New York, in 1907 and studied piano as well as trumpet and saxophone with his mother and sister in Manhattan. Although his parents sent him to Wilberforce University in Ohio to study theology, jazz gradually became more important to him. One summer he joined a jazz band led by Horace Henderson, brother of bandleader Fletcher Henderson, and never looked back. While perfecting his craft, Carter studied under the likes of Duke Ellington, the Charlie Johnson Band, Fletcher Henderson, Chick Webb, and McKinney's Cotton Pickers. He was given the nickname "gentleman of jazz" for his gracious manner and reverence for jazz.

In 1933 Benny Carter began leading his own groups, and in 1935 he went to Europe to tour and arrange for the BBC dance band. During this time he also worked with Coleman Hawkins and Django Reinhardt. Carter returned to the States in 1938 and led various bands throughout the early 1940's which gave exposure to a number of talented artists, including Miles Davis and Max Roach. In 1943, he began to concentrate on film scoring and produced brilliant work for a number of films over the years, including "Buck and the Preacher," "A Man Called Adam," and "The Hangman." Carter also composed music for the television show "M-Squad." Carter's greatest works include "Blues in My Heart," "Blue Star," and "When Lights are Low."

Still going strong at nearly 90 years of age, you'll find the gentleman of jazz performing at concerts and festivals all over the world and helping younger musicians through his jazz workshops. Carter has received numerous honors, including an honorary doctorate from Princeton in 1974 and designation as an "American Jazz Master" by the National Endowment for the Arts.

BUDDY COLLETTE

The great flutist and composer William "Buddy" Collette was born in South Central Los Angeles and grew up as a childhood friend of the magnificent bassist Charles Mingus. As teens, Collette and Mingus would play for tips as they rode the Red Line Trolley cars.

He first gained national prominence in the 1950's, playing flute with drummer Chico Hamilton's Quintet. Collette was also the first African-American artist to play in a TV studio orchestra and helped to integrate the all-black Musicians Union Local 767 into the previously all-white Local 47. Buddy has played with many other jazz greats, including Ella Fitzgerald, Duke Ellington, Frank Sinatra, Benny

Carter, Gerald Wilson, and Quincy Jones. Buddy's works such as "Blue Sands" have become jazz standards.

In addition to composing, arranging, and performing, Buddy is committed to touching lives through education. He has devoted a great deal of time to teaching students at all levels about the rich history of jazz and the contributions made by the pioneers of the music. His numerous activities include assembling a volunteer faculty of professional musicians for an afterschool program for at-risk junior high students, and working closely with the Los Angeles Department of Cultural Affairs and the Oral History program at UCLA in preserving and presenting the history of jazz in Los Angeles. Later this year, Collette will join the faculty of California State University, Long Beach, as a professor of jazz performance.

In 1994, Buddy joined other performing arts professionals to found JazzAmerica, a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation to support and serve as an advocacy organization for jazz music and musicians across the country. He formed the corporation because he believes that jazz is the crown jewel of American culture and needs an institutional structure of presenters and performing arts venues. JazzAmerica's programs include a jazz studies course for junior and senior high school music teachers, a series of low-priced Young People's Jazz Concerts at The Music Center of Los Angeles County, and in-school concerts and teaching residencies by master jazz artists.

GERALD WILSON

Gerald Wilson was born in 1918 in Shelby, MS. At age 14 he moved with his family to Detroit and began studying jazz in high school. In Detroit, Wilson was exposed to the great bandleaders Duke Ellington, Don Redman, Erskine Tate, Earl Hines, and Charlie Barnett. From 1939 to 1942 he worked with Jimmie Lunceford's orchestra as a trumpeter, composer, and arranger. He then moved to Los Angeles and performed with Les Hite and Benny Carter. Wilson formed his own orchestra in 1944 and performed regularly on the famous Central Avenue jazz scene. After a brief stint with his own orchestra, he composed music and performed with Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, and Billie Holiday. During the 1950's Wilson wrote for television and movies, appearing in "An American in Paris" with Gene Kelly and "The Outsider" with Tony Curtis.

In 1961 Wilson began working with his orchestra again, naming it the "Gerald Wilson Orchestra for '60s" for the decade in which he was performing. This band, which is remembered for its magnificent performance at the 1963 Monterey Jazz Festival, included saxophonists Harold Land and Teddy Edwards, guitarist Joe Pass, and pianist Jack Wilson. He also wrote for motion pictures and television, and was nominated for two Grammys. Wilson currently conducts his "Orchestra of the '90s," which is made up of Los Angeles-based musicians, including his award-winning son Anthony Wilson and grandson Eric Otis.

It was not enough for Wilson to perfect his own craft; he believed in passing on his knowledge to younger generations. In the past 25 years, he has taught at the California State University campuses of Los Angeles and Northridge, and more recently at UCLA. Students enrolled in Wilson's courses benefit from the unique opportunity to learn from a jazz

master who has played and shared many experiences with other great artists.

Mr. Speaker, Carter, Collette, and Wilson have been colleagues, collaborators, and friends for most of their lives. Together these men have created a legacy of powerful music and a commitment to education of which America and indeed the world can be proud. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting these giants of jazz.

FAST FORWARD TO END HUNGER

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of "Fast Forward to End Hunger," a nonprofit organization dedicated to raise funds to eliminate childhood hunger. The Fast Forward to End Hunger initiative, which was launched on June 1 in nearly 8,000 video stores across the Nation, is expected to raise at least \$2 million by the end of its first fundraising and education campaign on August 31.

Fast Forward to End Hunger is an unprecedented collaboration between the Video Software Dealers Association—the trade association of the \$16 billion home video industry—and End Hunger Network, an organization founded by actor/producer Jeff Bridges that enlists the entertainment industry in efforts to end hunger worldwide. Leading Hollywood celebrities—including Jeff Bridges, Valerie Harper, Paul Newman, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Robin Williams and others—have pledged their support to Fast Forward to End Hunger in order to help cut the number of children who wake up hungry each day.

As part of its educational efforts, Fast Forward to End Hunger will be working to increase awareness about the dimensions of the problem of childhood hunger in our Nation among the 57-million-plus consumers who visit retail video stores:

More than 21 percent of U.S. children under the age of 18, and 24 percent of children under age 6 are poor—twice the child-poverty rate of any other industrial country.

Hunger afflicts more than one in four American children. Some 4 million children under age 12 in the United States are chronically hungry and 9.6 million more are at risk of chronic hunger—in all, more than 29 percent of American children.

Even short periods of undernutrition can affect children's behavior, cognitive development, and future productivity.

Children who are hungry are four times as likely to have difficulty concentrating as other children. And they are more than three times as likely to experience unwanted weight loss and are more likely to have frequent headaches.

Eighty-four percent of Americans believe the Government should increase spending for food assistance programs, or at least continue them in 1995 levels.

Some Americans polled felt that alleviating hunger and poverty is an important issue in the 1996 election year, according to a recent Nielsen poll.

These statistics paint a sobering picture of the tremendous challenge we face, and I am

pleased to welcome Fast Forward to End Hunger as an ally in our efforts to help Americans in battling childhood hunger in their communities.

The Video Software Dealers Association and the End Hunger Network deserve praise for their ambitious efforts to eliminate childhood hunger, and I hope my colleagues will join me by becoming involved in the efforts of Fast Forward to End Hunger in their local communities.

CAN DO CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an economic and community development organization in my Congressional District in Pennsylvania, the Community Area New Development Corporation of Hazleton. CAN DO, as it is generally known, will celebrate its 40th anniversary next week, and I am pleased to be able to participate in this event.

In 1956, Dr. Edgar L. Dessen led a group of civic leaders who were determined to reverse the economic decline brought about by the demise of Northeastern Pennsylvania's coal mining industry. These officials believed that the economy of the area could only survive if new jobs were created through planned industrial development.

Under Dr. Dessen's leadership, the original group oversaw a massive fund-raising effort to help finance Greater Hazleton's renaissance. The organization set a goal of raising one half a million dollars, but succeeding in raising \$750,000 for generating economic development. The group used the funds to purchase land to create an industrial park on the outskirts of Hazleton. A year later, Valmont Industrial Park was opened, and the General Foam Company became the park's first tenant. The company brought over one hundred new jobs to Hazleton launching the area's economic revitalization. Valmont Industrial Park was quickly filled and CAN DO began to expand its mission.

Having experienced tremendous success in bringing new industries to the Valmont Industrial Park, CAN DO began drafting plans for a second industrial park. In 1972, CAN DO opened the Humboldt Industrial Park and quickly attracted new industries. A state-of-the-art operation was established in the park by Cadbury-Schweppes, Ltd. which was the largest candy manufacturer in the world at that time. The facility is now home to Hershey Chocolate.

During the 1980's CAN DO officials turned their attention toward the age of high technology which they anticipated would drive the future economy. CAN DO's drawing board was filled with plans to keep the company of the Hazleton area strong well into the 21st Century through the attraction of high tech businesses. Numerous economic development projects were realized from this innovative planning.

Paramount among these projects is the CAN DO Corporate Center. This ultra-modern business park features a unique environmentally sensitive design known as the Terrar-

ium Concept which preserves the ecological beauty of the park. This strategy was so well received, CAN DO was awarded the 1993 Environmental Excellence in Economic Development Award from the Arthur D. Little organization. Only minutes from the interstate highway system, the CAN DO Corporate Center is equipped with the latest business and industrial technologies and a well structured and reliable infrastructure.

Currently, CAN DO is involved in the expansion of the Humboldt Industrial Park Southwest which will result in 300 additional acres being made available for industrial development in the Hazleton area. CAN DO is also working with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company to develop the Green Mountain Major Manufacturing Site adjacent to the Humboldt Southwest facility.

Mr. Speaker, during its forty year existence, CAN DO has been responsible for 14,000 new jobs, 200 development projects, over \$1 billion in private investment in the Greater Hazleton Area, and more than \$4 million in tax revenue. The long-term vision for economic development that CAN DO drafted has contributed significantly to the economic revitalization of the Greater Hazleton Area. CAN DO has truly earned its many national awards and recognition.

Mr. Speaker, during my tenure in the Congress, I have had the distinct pleasure of working closely with the innovative and visionary men and women of CAN DO. It is with pleasure that I am able to highlight the outstanding achievements of this distinguished economic development organization before my colleagues. I am proud to congratulate CAN DO on its 40th Anniversary and I wish the organization continued prosperity in all its community and economic development efforts.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my support for amendments adopted by the House last week to H.R. 3540, the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

In the early years of this century, the Armenian people suffered horrible atrocities at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. The diplomatic record, from our own diplomats and from those of other countries, shows an orchestrated effort to rid Turkey of Armenians. It is time that the Turkish Government recognize the Armenian genocide and honor the victims in an appropriate manner.

The House has spoken twice this past week on Armenian issues. The first time was to amend the Humanitarian Corridors Act to remove the President's authority to waive the

provisions of the act which deny aid to a country blocking humanitarian assistance to a third country. Turkey has been blocking such assistance to Armenia but the President chooses to waive the applicable provisions of the Humanitarian Corridors Act. The House has responded by overwhelmingly adopting an amendment denying the President future use of this authority.

The House also spoke resoundingly when it adopted an amendment cutting by \$3 million the economic support funds Turkey receives until the Government of Turkey acknowledges the atrocity committee against the Armenians and takes appropriate steps to honor the memory of the victims of the Armenian genocide.

Mr. Chairman, these amendments will send a strong message to the Turkish Government that the United States expects the victims of the Armenian genocide to be recognized and that silence in the face of such atrocities is unacceptable.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1996 GRADUATES RECOGNIZED BY THE CHALDEAN FEDERATION OF AMERICA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all the students being recognized by the Chaldean Federation of America at their Annual Commencement and Scholarship Program. The program is being held this afternoon at the Mother of God Chaldean Church in Southfield, MI.

An umbrella organization of Chaldean churches and civic organizations, the Chaldean Federation of America devotes the majority of its efforts to education. The Federation encourages Chaldean youth not only to remain in school, but to strive for academic excellence and achievement. Nearly 300 Chaldean youths graduating from southeast Michigan high schools and 60 others who have completed their studies at several Michigan colleges and universities, will be recognized.

It is becoming increasingly evident that both individual success and the prosperity of America depend on education. It is truly encouraging to know so many of these students, who in many cases are first generation Americans, are learning this lesson early. Because of their success, the Chaldean community, Michigan and the United States will all benefit.

I commend the graduating class of 1996 and encourage all the individuals involved to remain students for life. As our future leaders, I wish all the graduates continued success and urge my colleagues to do the same.

HONORING THE HENDERSONVILLE VOLUNTEER RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services

provided by the Hendersonville Volunteer Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a four to six month period which includes instruction in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their service especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

IDEA IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that I am opposed to this bill in its current form.

As a member of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee for the past 15 years who has been involved in similar special education reauthorization discussions, let me begin by commending full committee Chairman GOODLING and subcommittee Chairman CUNNINGHAM for their efforts to develop a compromise IDEA reauthorization bill that can be supported by a coalition of parent groups, disability groups, and school groups. In doing so, they have continued the bipartisan spirit that IDEA has always enjoyed.

With that said, I must express my strong disappointment with and opposition to the bill's funding formula. Although the formula has been modified to decrease disproportionate funding losses absorbed by States such as New Jersey, I do not believe that it goes far enough. While the changes to the funding formula represent progress, the formula itself will continue a funding war between the States. And, the victims will be the children.

The issues affecting the special education Federal funding formula are extremely complicated and State-specific. For example, there is disagreement among special education experts as to whether or not there is a correlation between poverty and disability incidence rate, which is why the administration's funding formula for new money does not include a poverty factor. A perfect example of this is suburban Detroit which, although it is the

wealthiest district in Michigan, it has that State's highest identification level.

These are exactly the types of reasons that the Senate Labor Committee passed its IDEA reauthorization bill without changing the current formula, and why the Washington-based coalition of parent, disability and school groups decided to take no position on the current formula despite having taken a position on all other areas of this bill.

Everyone recognizes that there are problems with the current special education system, particularly those related to the over-identification of disabled students. That is why changes in current law included in this bill, such as placement-neutral funding, are so important. States and local education agencies that have experienced overidentification will be forced to re-evaluate their systems for identification and placement. However, these changes cannot take place overnight.

Because IDEA is a tremendous underfunded mandate, we have no justification for taking even more of this small pot of money away from States like New Jersey who have done nothing but comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements of IDEA.

Many advocates for IDEA reform truly believe that once children are classified as disabled they are committed to special education for life. Well, if this is the case, it does not matter how much more or less money flows to New Jersey, because we will still have 200,000 children in special education. And, because the law entitles each of these children to a free appropriate public education, the State and localities will have no choice but to find this additional shortfall of Federal money and provide the services required under the law.

In order to make sure that participating children receive adequate special education services, we must make every effort to employ professionals qualified to meet their needs. To that end, I have voiced my concerns about the bill's provisions on professional standards, and will continue to do so. The bottom line is that, without properly trained special education providers, disabled children dependent on such services will never obtain the education they need. When that happens, our special education system will have failed. However, I am confident that this will not happen, but that we will build on the many reforms of this bill by strengthening both the professional standards language and the funding formula in conference.

However, until these additional changes are made, I must oppose H.R. 3268.

ANTONIO J. PALUMBO RECEIVES DEGREE FROM LAROCHE COLLEGE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Antonio J. Palumbo, a gentleman from western Pennsylvania who recently was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Business Administration by the Board of Trustees of LaRoche College. Mr. Palumbo in his 90 years of life has been a successful entrepreneur, a generous philanthropist, and an important community leader.

After beginning his career working in a coal mine, Mr. Palumbo went on to become the president, founder, and owner of a number of coal mining companies. He has served on the Board of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association.

Mr. Palumbo has very generously shared the rewards of his business success with others. He has been a generous benefactor of a number of colleges and hospitals.

He has also shared his knowledge and experience with others. He has given of his time by serving on a number of boards, including the boards of the Boy Scouts of America and the municipal authority of St. Marys, PA. He has also served as a trustee of the Three Rivers Bank and Trust Co. of Pittsburgh and the Mayo Clinic. I am enclosing for the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of LaRoche College, which presents in greater detail the reasons for which the board conferred this honorary degree on Mr. Palumbo.

In short, Mr. Palumbo has been an outstanding role model—one that young people today would do well to emulate. I want to congratulate Antonio J. Palumbo on receiving the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Business Administration from LaRoche College, and I want to wish him a happy 90th birthday.

LAROCHE COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES COMMEMORATES THE OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANTONIO J. PALUMBO—MAY 11, 1996

"It is my pleasure to introduce our next honorary degree recipient, Antonio J. Palumbo. Mr. Palumbo began his career working on his knees in the depths of a coal mine. He went on to become the owner of the Nation's largest privately held coal companies. Throughout his entire life, Mr. Palumbo has adhered to four qualities that he believes are most important: hard work, loyalty, integrity, and generosity. He and his wife Janet have done many charitable deeds throughout their lifetimes and have helped many people—from assisting hospitals in caring for seriously ill children, to working with Boy Scouts, to negotiating wages with the United Mine Workers Union. Mr. Palumbo serves as a role model for all people of all ages."

Whereas: Antonio J. Palumbo, a national leader of the coal industry, past president and owner of Underhill Coal Mining Company, which he founded in 1932, founder of the New Shawmut Mining Company, and owner of Kersey Mining Company, Shawmut Mining Company, Shawmut Realty Company, and Byrnedale Coal Company; and

Whereas: Antonio J. Palumbo has demonstrated a lifelong commitment not only to business, but to people of all ages through his work as a board member of the Boy Scouts of America, a member of the municipal authority of St. Marys, PA, a member of the Board of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association, a trustee of the Three Rivers Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, a trustee of the Mayo Clinic; and

Whereas: Antonio J. Palumbo, a self-made entrepreneur, is well-known as a very generous benefactor to hospitals and colleges, and has served the community with wisdom and honesty; and, having achieved these things to an extraordinary degree, it is unanimously *Resolved* That the Board of Trustees of LaRoche College confer upon Antonio J. Palumbo the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Business Administration.

THIRD-COUNTRY ARMS DELIVERIES TO BOSNIA AND CROATIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, last month I wrote to Secretary of State Christopher requesting the answers to several questions concerning recent press stories regarding United States policy on arms deliveries to Bosnia and Croatia by third countries during 1994 and 1995.

Several committees of the Congress have already held closed and open hearings on this issue, including the Committee on International Relations on May 30. The House of Representatives has also voted to establish a special select subcommittee of the Committee on International Relations to investigate this issue.

I received the answers posed in this letter in two parts, one dated April 24 and the other May 20. I would like to insert copies of both letters in the RECORD in an effort to keep my colleagues fully informed on the administration's position on this issue.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, DC, April 24, 1996.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your letter of April 11 to Secretary Christopher concerning third-country arms deliveries to Bosnia and Croatia during 1994 and 1995. You pose a number of detailed questions which will take us some time to research. Meanwhile, we welcome this opportunity to provide you with an interim reply to some of the points you raise.

In the spring of 1994, the Administration had a difficult decision to make when approached by Croatia on the question of allowing third-country weapons to pass through Croatia to the Bosnian Muslims. If we had objected to potential arms shipments from Iran, the Muslim-Croat Federation might have been destroyed in its infancy and a bad situation for the Bosnians might have worsened. The approach we took—of neither objecting to nor supporting the arms transfers—sought to balance our concern about the spread of Iranian influence against the adverse military situation facing the Federal. In the process, we did our best to serve the cause of peace in Bosnia. The arms deliveries helped sustain the Muslim-Croat Federation and reduced the military imbalance without the certainly risks and pitfalls of the alternative courses of action.

Many in the Congress urged at the time that the United States lift the arms embargo unilaterally. The Administration opposed this policy on a number of grounds. We would have been put in the position of arming the Bosnians in the face of direct opposition from our own allies, triggering the biggest rift in NATO since its founding. In addition, UNPROFOR would almost certainly have collapsed, in all likelihood requiring U.S. troops to be called in to protect withdrawing UNPROFOR soldiers. And if the Serbs had gone on the offensive before the Bosnians were armed, a very real possibility, the United States would have come under pressure to intervene to prevent a Bosnian military defeat.

Unilateral lift would also have required the United States to violate binding UNSC resolutions. UN Security Council Resolution 713, adopted in 1991 with the previous Administration's firm support, required each member

state to cease deliveries of arms and military equipment originating from its territory, and the United States met this important international obligation. Resolution 713 did not require the United States to stop third-country arms shipments to Bosnia. An enforcement mechanism was authorized in November 1992 via NSC Resolution 787, which called on member states acting individually or through regional arrangements to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect cargos and certify destinations. Under these resolutions, the United States placed a ban on U.S. arms sales to the states of the former Yugoslavia and participated in multilateral enforcement efforts both on sea (via NATO's operation SHARP GUARD) and on land (via multilateral monitoring under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia).

After the Nunn-Mitchell legislation went into effect in November 1994 prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for the purpose of participation in, support for, or assistance to the enforcement of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United States modified the rule under which its forces in SHARP GUARD operated. For example, U.S. ships with SHARP GUARD no longer diverted or delayed vessels that contained arms or other cargo for the purpose of enforcing the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The enactment of Nunn-Mitchell had little impact on the enforcement of other aspects of the arms and economic embargo on other parts of the former Yugoslavia. U.S. ships with SHARP GUARD continued enforcing other UN Security Council Resolutions, such as the economic embargo on Serbia and Montenegro, and tracked vessels containing arms for Bosnia even after maritime inspections had been concluded in order to ensure that destination and cargo dispensation claims had been met. The overall efficiency of the SHARP GUARD operation may have decreased somewhat after Nunn-Mitchell, however, because of limitations on the sharing of information by U.S. ships with other SHARP GUARD participants on whether cargos had been cleared because they were free of prohibited items or because they contained weapons bound only for Bosnia.

Some in Congress have raised the question of whether Ambassador Galbraith's response to President Tudjman in 1994 that he had "no instructions" on whether the Croatian government should allow an arms shipment to pass through its territory to Bosnia constituted U.S. covert action. The answer is that it did not. Under the law, covert action is defined as "an activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, while it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly." The definition does not include, among other things, traditional diplomatic activities.

The legislative history makes clear that the U.S. will not be deemed to be carrying out a covert action through third parties unless the third parties are receiving direction and assistance from U.S. personnel directly involved in carrying out an activity that otherwise meets the definition of covert action. The legislative history also makes clear that the statutory definition of covert action does not include within its scope requests to third countries to conduct covert action. In 1991, President Bush vetoed legislation that would have included such requests within the definition of covert action. The legislation was subsequently enacted without this language.

Thank you again for writing. We hope this information is helpful to you. We are working to gather the other information you have requested and will provide it via a separate letter shortly. Meanwhile, please do not hesitate to contact me directly if we can be of other assistance.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Acting Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 20, 1996.

Hon. Lee H. Hamilton,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I am writing to follow up on my letter of April 24, in which we provided an interim reply to some of the issues raised in your April 11 letter to Secretary Christopher on third-country arms deliveries to Bosnia and Croatia in 1994 and 1995. As you will recall, our earlier letter focused on U.S. legal obligations under various UN Security Council Resolutions, sanctions enforcement efforts, as well as whether U.S. policies at the time constituted covert action. We welcome this opportunity to answer your remaining questions on what motivated the 1994 U.S. decision to take no position in response to the Croatian Government's request for our views on its serving as the channel for third-country arms shipments to Bosnia.

The following are our responses to your remaining questions:

Did the United States during 1994 make a decision to change policy on enforcing the embargo and on the delivery of arms to Bosnia by third parties through Croatia?

If there was such a change of policy, what was it? Was the decision to change policy on such deliveries a decision not to object to such deliveries, to acquiesce in the deliveries, or to support the deliveries?

Was such a policy consistent with U.S. policy since September 1991 to enforce the arms embargo?

The Bush Administration voted for UN Security Council Resolution 713 in September 1991 and later resolutions imposing an arms embargo on all the states of the former Yugoslavia. The hope was that containing the flow of arms into the region could reduce the level of violence and prevent the expansion of war from Croatia to Bosnia. Thus, the Bush Administration's policy was to abide by the embargo and to support its enforcement, including on some occasions making diplomatic representations to other countries when violations became known.

By the time the Clinton Administration took office, it was clear that the arms embargo had not only failed to prevent the spread of the war to Bosnia, but also frozen the Bosnian Government into a militarily inferior position (since Serbia and rebel Serb forces in Bosnia and Croatia had retained the bulk of the armaments of the former Yugoslav National Army). Therefore, from the time it entered office, this Administration sought to secure a multilateral lift of the arms embargo against Bosnia as a means of increasing pressure on the Serbs to accept a political settlement.

Although it remained Administration policy to abide by the arms embargo, it was not our policy in 1993 and 1994 to take active steps—either military or diplomatic—to enforce the arms embargo with respect to military shipments to Bosnia by third countries. Our efforts to enforce the arms embargo were confined to participation in NATO's operation SHARP GUARD in the Adriatic Sea (with support from operation DENY FLIGHT). While UN Security Council resolutions called upon states to take enforcement actions against third countries, such actions

were not required by those resolutions. The overall focus of our sanctions enforcement effort was on maintaining economic sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro through operation SHARP GUARD, through monitoring and enforcement efforts along Serbia's borders, and through active diplomatic efforts with front-line states and other potential sanctions violators.

In part as a consequence of the arms embargo, by early 1994 the parts of Bosnia remaining in government hands were in danger of collapse: Sarejevo was surrounded, Gorazde was under siege, the other eastern enclaves were highly vulnerable, and water, electricity, and humanitarian aid deliveries were threatened.

The political and military dynamic in Bosnia changed in March 1994. In that month, as a result of active U.S. mediation by our Special Envoy, Ambassador Charles Redman, the leaders of Bosnia, Croatia, and the Bosnian Croat community signed agreements ending their military conflict and setting up a bi-communal Federation between Bosnia's Muslims and ethnic Croats. The newly born Federation immediately received strong U.S. diplomatic support, and deservedly so; its founding principles reflected pluralistic Western values and the cease-fire it engendered helped free up government forces to defend their country against the Serbs and, over time, altered the military balance.

When President Tudjman of Croatia approached Ambassador Galbraith in Zagreb in April 1994 to elicit U.S. views on allowing third-country arms shipments to Bosnia via Croatia, we determined that a negative response could have led to the collapse of the Federation and a new deterioration of the Bosnian Government's military position. Instead, we decided that the best course was neither to object to nor approve of arms transfers to Bosnia through Croatia. This was consistent with our practice in the preceding months not to take active steps to prevent third-country arms shipments. At the same time, we did not believe it would have been appropriate to endorse actions contrary to UN Security Council resolutions. Thus we told Ambassador Galbraith to state that he had "no instructions" on the matter.

Our decision eventually bore fruit. By sustaining the Federation and eroding the Serbs' military advantage, it paved the way for the American diplomacy, backed by NATO air power, that produced the peace agreement at Dayton. Our decision allowed us both to observe our legal obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 713 and to promote the achievement of peace.

How did the Administration assess the implications of such a policy change on international adherence to UN Security Council Resolution 713 and U.S. efforts to get friends and allies to stop trade, economic dealings, and investment ties with Iran?

Iran's entry into the Bosnian conflict occurred long before the April 1994 decision. Iranian efforts to gain influence in Bosnia date back to the 1980s. They gained momentum in 1991-92, in the early stages of the war, when the international community proved unable to confront Serb aggression. During this period, despite the UN arms embargo, Iran established itself as Bosnia's principal arms supplier and dispatched hundreds of Revolutionary Guard and other personnel to assist in training Bosnian Government forces. Iranian military aid was part of a multi-pronged campaign of support that also included intelligence cooperation along with economic and humanitarian assistance. We have no evidence that Iran's presence in Bosnia increased significantly after April 1994. It is also worth noting that, through the Dayton Accords and subsequent diplomacy, we have reduced Iranian military in-

fluence in Bosnia to its lowest levels in years.

The April 1994 decision had no discernable impact on U.S. efforts to gain international support for the use of economic pressure to alter Iran's objectionable behavior, including its support for terrorism and pursuit of weapons of mass destruction. Prior to 1994, our Allies had generally been unresponsive to our requests that they not provide Iran with economic benefits such as new official credits and loan guarantees. In the past year, however, following the President's decision to impose a trade and investment embargo against Iran, most European countries have substantially reduced the pace and volume of economic activity with Iran. We continue to urge European governments to join our efforts to pressure Iran economically. Based on our ongoing consultations, including the April 19 meeting in Rome of the U.S.-EU-Canada Working Group on Iran, we have concluded that the April 1994 decision has not significantly affected our Iran diplomacy.

Did the United States have discussions regarding these deliveries only with the Croatian and Bosnian authorities, or did the United States also have discussions directly with third countries supplying or financing these arms deliveries?

The United States had no communications with Iran regarding arms for Bosnia, nor are we aware of any occasion on which U.S. officials, in any discussions with other countries, requested them to transfer arms to Bosnia or Croatia.

What countries besides Iran were involved in the financing and delivery of arms to Bosnia? Were Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, or Egypt involved?

We have provided classified documents which address this question to the Senate Intelligence Committee and we will provide these same materials to appropriate Congressional committees that request them.

If there was a change of policy, why was there a change of policy, and who was informed of it? Was Congress informed, were Allies informed, and were all appropriate officials of the United States informed about a change in policy that affected stated, public policy? If not, why not?

In order to succeed, the thrust of our diplomatic activity both before and after April 1994—adhering to our obligations under UN resolutions, maintaining the cohesion of the Western Alliance, while not taking action to prevent the Bosnians from receiving weapons—required great discretion. That is why the Administration kept the April 1994 discussions with the Croatian government closely held within its own ranks.

It should be noted, however, that the Congressional leadership and relevant committees were made aware of the existence of Iranian arms shipments both from Administration-provided intelligence briefings and press reports. Furthermore, the U.S. decision not to object to such shipments was not inconsistent with the will of Congress as expressed in a June 1994 vote in the House of Representatives to lift the arms embargo unilaterally. In October 1994, the full Congress voted to cut off funds for U.S. enforcement of the arms embargo. No exception for Iranian arms was contained in the legislation, nor was any such exception proposed during the debate.

I trust this information will be helpful to you. The Administration is cooperating fully with the current Congressional investigations and welcomes opportunities like this one to explain its policy decisions. Secretary Christopher and I value greatly the close cooperation on Bosnia policy that we have enjoyed with you and your staff over the last three-plus years and we look forward to a

continuing productive relationship in this regard.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Acting Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

IN HONOR OF CASA OTONAL ON
ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, Casa Otonal will celebrate its 20th anniversary by honoring four of its founders. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute Casa Otonal and congratulate all those who have made this amazing organization possible.

The original mission of Casa Otonal was to offer inner city youth an alternative to the streets by providing educational and other activities. It has since expanded its mission and now provides a very successful senior center, a housing complex and a community center, Casa Linda.

Casa Otonal begun in 1974 at St. John the Evangelist Church. While still in the space at St. John's, Casa Otonal was designated a senior center and a nutrition center. This began Casa Otonal's mission of enabling senior citizens, particularly Hispanics, to maintain cultural ties and personal dignity and to remain self-sufficient. The Casa Otonal program continued to expand and identified one of the most important needs of the elderly, housing. In July 1986, an elderly housing complex with 105 units was completed. The result of this expansion is two distinct projects, the senior center and residential facility. The senior center provides social and recreational activities, the nutrition program and continues to reach out to all the elderly in the city of New Haven. Other programs for seniors include adult education, health services, transportation, cultural programs, and workshops.

The Casa Linda community center offers a unique opportunity for the elderly and young people to interact and enjoy and learn from each other. Casa Linda opened in 1992 with the philosophy that the elderly could teach children past values, skills, and traditions. The center has been incredibly successful in encouraging this coming together of the generations.

I am so pleased to join Casa Otonal in honoring its founders. Linda Kantor and Jim Vlock were instrumental in obtaining the Housing and Urban Development grant for Casa Otonal and saw the project through to its completion. Linda, in particular, has put her heart and soul, and a great deal of time and energy into Casa Otonal and Casa Linda. Using her own money and some private contributions, Linda purchased the property across from Casa Otonal for the construction of Casa Linda. She renovated the building with the help of volunteers.

Casa Otonal is also honoring cofounder Joseph Odell and Patricia McCann Vissepo. Joseph, who spent 18 years working in urban ministry, was vital to the conception of the idea of a residential housing complex for Hispanic elderly. Patricia joined the board of Casa Otonal in 1984 as the complex was

being constructed. She became board president in 1987 and in 1993 the board invited her to become the executive director of Casa Otonal.

I am delighted to be able to offer my congratulations to all those involved with Casa Otonal and Casa Linda on the 20th anniversary. Both organizations are vital to the Hispanic community and foster a sense of family, history, culture, and tradition. The work of Casa Otonal and Casa Linda make the city of New Haven a richer, better place to live.

A TRIBUTE TO OSSIE DAVIS AND
THE FOURTH ANNUAL NATIONAL
MEMORIAL DAY CONCERT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker I rise today to recognize one of our Nation's most celebrated and talented actors, writers, and directors and a true friend of mine, Ossie Davis who recently hosted the fourth annual National Memorial Day Concert on the West Lawn of the Capitol in Washington, DC.

Mr. Davis, a veteran who was a surgical technician in North Africa during World War II for years avoided Memorial Day celebrations. This year's event televised on PBS marked a significant transformation in his life.

As a veteran of the Korean War and ardent supporter of our Nation's veterans I want to acknowledge the contributions made by the veterans of this Nation and I can think of no one more qualified to host the fourth annual National Memorial Day concert than the incomparable Ossie Davis.

For the edification of my colleagues in the House, I would like to share the article written by James Zumwalt in Parade Magazine on May 26, 1996 titled "We Should Pay Tribute."

[From Parade Magazine, May 26, 1996]

WE SHOULD PAY TRIBUTE

(By James Zumwalt)

Tonight at 8 p.m. EDT, Ossie Davis will be the host for the fourth year of the National Memorial Day Concert, held on the West Lawn of the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

The PBS telecast (check local TV listings) will include performances by the National Symphony Orchestra, as well as dramatic readings and archival footage from various wars in American history. A special segment will be dedicated to the women who worked statewide in World War II. And tributes will be made to Desert Storm veterans and to American soldiers now serving in Bosnia.

Davis, now 78, served as a surgical technician in North Africa in World War II. Yet, until a few years ago, he had never participated in any Memorial Day celebrations. "I did not want to get involved in anything that glorified war," he told me.

While in Africa, Davis witnessed not only the horrors of battle, he said, but also pronounced racism among fellow American troops. He recalled watching a white soldier choose to die rather than accept care from the only medics available, because they were black. And he watched troop trains in Africa—returning U.S. servicemen home after the war—in which blacks were segregated while whites shared cars with German prisoners who, he said, were granted more dignity than the African-American troops.

"I felt betrayed," Davis recalled. I had come to feel that I had been not only a pa-

triot but a fool. I left the Army very depressed."

On returning home to Georgia, Davis turned briefly to alcohol. But in 1946 he got two lucky breaks: He landed a part in a Broadway play, and he met his future wife, the actress Ruby Dee. They have been married for 47 years. Davis went on to distinguish himself not only as an actor but also as a producer, writer and director. Recently, he appeared in *The Client* and *Grumpy Old Men*.

Through the years, Davis' anti-war sentiments remained strong. Why, then, did he agree to be the host of these concerts? "I realized that no matter what I thought of war, we should pay tribute to those both living and dead who sacrificed," he explained.

"The military also has made significant strides," he went on. "Colin Powell who will speak at the concert was no accident—he was an affirmation of what has changed. One of the things I'm proudest of about America is that once she got into it, she came up with a color-blind Army."

Davis also believes that the ignobility to warfare shouldn't lessen the tribute we pay to those who served. "They gave what Lincoln called 'the last full measure of devotion,'" he said. "They did what was required to defend something greater than they were."

HONORING THE JACKSON COUNTY
RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Jackson County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a 4- to 6-month period which includes instruction in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their services especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

HONORING MARY JEAN O'REILLY
MILLER, MAHTOMEDI'S 1995
TEACHER OF THE YEAR, ON HER
RETIREMENT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, the people of Minnesota have on several occasions recognized the enormous contributions of Mary Jean O'Reilly Miller to the education and cultural betterment of that State, and it is appropriate that the U.S. Congress now do so as well. This week, after 43 years as a teacher, Mary Miller will retire from a distinguished career that will shine as an enduring model for years to come.

Perhaps it is true that teachers are made, not born, but Mary Jean O'Reilly came from a family of educators. Her grandfather served on the school board. Her aunt and uncle were teachers. Her brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces are teachers and school administrators. As a child in Goodhue, MN, she grew up playing teacher in a make-believe school with her playmates, and she has dedicated her life to that passion ever since.

Mary's own education reflects a lifelong commitment to scholarship and the improvement of her professional skills. She is thoroughly a product of Minnesota schools, and an alumna in whom all of her graduating institutions now take especial pride. Following her graduation from Goodhue High School, she earned advanced degrees at no fewer than three institutions of higher learning: Winona State College, the University of Minnesota, and St. Thomas College—which awarded her a master of arts in education. But her education did not stop there, and it has never stopped to this day. She has pursued continuing studies at the University of Minnesota, St. Thomas, Mankato State College, Southwest State College, and Hamline University. Among her many other professional qualifications, she holds a lifetime certificate in elementary education.

Teaching is a delicate art. Far more than knowledge, it requires understanding—and above all, understanding of people, their concerns, their lives, and their community. Mary Miller took her first teaching position almost half a century ago in the town of Mahtomedi. In 1996, she was a teacher there still, 43 years after that first commitment. No one better understands and cares for her community, her neighbors, and her students than Mary.

Whether leading school activities or student bus tours, contributing her time to community projects, or helping a local family in time of need, Mary has shown by her living example that we all need teachers, and that education does not end but rather begins at the schoolhouse walls. Three generations of Minnesotans have grown and prospered with her help. Many of former students, now adults, still come to her classroom to see her. It would be difficult to write Mahtomedi's history and that of its citizens in the four decades since World War II without in the process taking full stock of her significant contributions.

Long before Federal and State laws made provision for special education, Mary Miller was a leader in the field. She earned professional degrees in special education, and has

taught children with special needs throughout her career. As she looks back on her own achievements, it is this contribution above all others that stands out as most meaningful.

The Mahtomedi School District honored her as Teacher of the Year in 1995, and again as Teacher of Distinction in 1996. Last year, she was among only 10 honorees selected statewide as finalists for the Minnesota Teacher of the Year. Today, it is appropriate that we recognize her here, in the U.S. Congress, for her lifetime of achievement for our country.

Many of us who are not teachers by profession understand, nonetheless, the responsibilities that teaching entails, because we are spouses and parents. The same individual care and concern that we hope a good teacher will show for our children is the measure of our success at home as mothers and fathers, husbands and wives. Not surprisingly, Mary Miller's four uninterrupted decades of commitment and success as a teacher are matched by her steadfast devotion as mother and wife. Later this year, she and her husband, Frederick P. "Bud" Miller, will celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary.

Mary and Bud have raised three grown sons, Michael, Patrick, and Kevin—who served with distinction in Operation Desert Storm—and are now deservedly proud grandparents. As she retires from the responsibilities of teaching that she loves so well, can anyone doubt that Mary will redouble her devotions and attentions to these young children—or that they will not inherit her love of learning?

In this way, and in her exploration of the many new frontiers that now await her, Mary Miller will continue to improve the lives of everyone around her. Her retirement from teaching, like a graduation ceremony, is more accurately called a commencement: It is the beginning of a new chapter in a most remarkable life.

Plato observed that "the direction in which education starts a man will determine his future life." Mr. Speaker, Mary Miller has been a positive influence not only in the lives of her family and friends, but of thousands of boys and girls, men and women, whose lives she has turned in a positive direction by her energy and effort. For her contributions to her native Minnesota and to our Nation, I know that all of my colleagues will wish to join me in extending the congratulations and best wishes of the House of Representatives to Mary Jean O'Reilly Miller on the occasion of her retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS "ARCHIE" STEWART

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to honor Mr. Thomas Stewart, affectionately known as "Archie." I wish to extend this recognition to Mr. Stewart, for his invaluable contribution to New York's 20th Congressional District, and the greater Hudson Valley. It was through Mr. Stewart's leadership, vision, and generosity, that Stewart Airport, in Newburgh, NY, was built.

In 1930, Mr. Stewart and his family donated a 220-acre parcel of land known as Stony

Lonesome Farm, in memory of his grandfather Lachlan Stewart, for the development of an airport. It is truly remarkable that in these early years of aviation, Mr. Stewart had the vision to foresee the need for an airport in Orange County. But even he could not have predicted the impact that Stewart Airport has had over the years. Prior to World War II, partly through Mr. Stewart's own efforts, the U.S. Military Academy established Stewart Field for the flight training of West Point Cadets. The airport served as the first wings of West Point to serve cadets, and was later expanded for Army Air Corps operations and subsequently as a major U.S. Air Force Base. It served as an important airfield during World War II for the defense of the Eastern sector of the United States.

After the Air Force base was closed in 1970, Stewart Airport converted to commercial use. Today, Stewart International Airport offers service to eight airlines, carrying over 800,000 travelers in and out of Stewart each year. It is rapidly becoming the fourth major airport for the New York metropolitan area.

Mr. Stewart and his wife Mary, who have been married for 72 years, have spent their lives and raised their family in the Newburgh area. Today at 94 years of age, Mr. Stewart's presence remains an inspiration to his community. Recently, the members of the Stewart Airport Commission declared May 28, 1996, as "Archie Stewart Day" at Stewart International Airport.

I was pleased and proud to have personally participated in this ceremony, at which I stated:

Mr. Stewart and his family made a decision over sixty years ago which has impacted the lives of countless Americans by providing the land which became Stewart Airport, and then Stewart Air Force Base, and finally Stewart International Airport. Archie and his family helped make eastern Orange County a hub of the Northeast. None of us will ever know how many lives were saved by the Stewart family providing the land for the airport which provided the training for our cadets at West Point prior to and during WWII. No one will ever know how many lives were impacted by the young men and women coming to the area during the war to serve at Stewart, and then staying and settling in the region, serving their communities and contributing to the betterment of the Hudson Valley. No one can measure the benefit that the hundreds of commercial flights have had on Americans in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, history is full of dynamic people who helped make a difference, but historians will tell us that our lives are shaped just as much by those individuals who do not necessarily appear in the pages of history books. This is why I am pleased to take this opportunity to formally recognize Mr. Stewart, whose efforts through the years have positively affected so many. Mr. Speaker, Thomas "Archie" Stewart has dedicated his life and land to serving his community and I ask that his efforts not be forgotten.

HONORING THE LAVERGNE RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services

provided by the La Vergne Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a four- to six-month period which includes instruction in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their service especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

EXTENDING PERMANENT MFN STATUS TO ROMANIA

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3161, a bill to grant permanent most favored nation [MFN] status to Romania.

I have to believe that Romania certainly meets the test for permanent MFN status. The administration has certified Romania on several occasions as meeting the freedom of emigration requirements under the Jackson-Vanik law.

From what I understand, Romania has also fully implemented its obligations under its bilateral commercial agreements and is a founding member of the World Trade Organization [WTO]. In fact, Romania is the only United States trading partner that is a member of the WTO but still receiving conditional MFN status from the United States.

By not granting permanent MFN to Romania, we really injure Romania and ourselves. Failure to act on this measure would deny United States firms their full rights under existing multilateral trade agreements, and would pose a continuing obstacle to the further development of Romania's economy and democratic institutions.

This measure has been endorsed by a bipartisan group of House Members and has been vigorously supported by the administration. In response to a request for public comments by the House Ways and Means Committee, over 38 firms, associations, ethnic groups, and individuals—including several former United States Ambassadors to Romania—recommended swift passage of H.R. 3161.

Moreover, in the past few days, both Houses of the Romanian Parliament passed resolutions endorsing the establishment of permanent MFN status between our two countries. A statement on the resolution that was passed by the Chamber of Deputies follows:

STATEMENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(By Adrian Nastase, President)

The members of the Chamber of Deputies have been pleased to note that bills to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory (Most Favored Nation) treatment to the products originating in Romania were introduced in the United States Congress on March 26, 1996 (S. 1644 and H.R. 3161). They appreciate that this initiative is of utmost importance for the development of the Romanian-American relationship and support the reform process and transition to market economy.

Taking into account the significance of this major action for the bilateral Romanian-American relationship, the members of the Chamber of Deputies of Romania reaffirm that, after the December 1989 Revolution, the majority of the main political parties, whether represented or not in the Parliament, have unequivocally favored a speedy integration of Romania into the Euro-Atlantic economic, political and security structures, particularly NATO and the EU.

With a view to reaching this objective, the leadership of the main Romanian parties agreed and reiterated, on various occasions, the basic orientation and the main directions of the Romanian foreign policy, to be promoted, in a consistent manner, by the Government. The development of a privileged partnership and alliance with the United States of America remains one of the essential directions of the foreign policy of Romania which enjoy the consensus of the majority of the Romanian political parties.

The consensus of the main parties represented in the Romanian Chamber of Deputies with respect to this priority of the entire foreign policy of Romania was eloquently expressed in the statements made by the leaders of the aforementioned parties in 1993, when Romania was conditionally granted the Most Favored Nations status by the United States.

The evolution recorded in the commercial Romanian-American exchanges in the two years and a half elapsed since the re-extension of the MFN status have fully confirmed the soundness of this measure. In 1994 and 1995 Romania's exports to the United States reached an annual level close to \$200 m., nearly 2.8 times higher than the level recorded in 1993, while the amount of the imports of American commodities increased from \$373 m. to \$465 m. in 1994. In 1995, the amount of imports from the United States was \$392 m.

The re-extension of the Most Favored Nations status has stimulated the American investment in Romania, reaching at present \$144.5 m., as compared to only \$72 m. in 1993.

Granting permanent MFN status will provide significant incentive for US companies to increase their investment in Romania and make the United States the largest trading partner of Romania.

The members of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies appreciate the fact that the United States ranks among the most important investors in Romania, along with Germany, South Korea and Italy.

The significant increase in the Romanian-American commercial exchanges and in the American investment will support the advancement of the economic activities in Romania, will encourage the transition to market economy and the speeding up of the proc-

ess of privatization of the state enterprises, contributes to the emergence of new mutually beneficial business.

At present, the firm resolve to develop close cooperation, partnership and alliance with the United States and, in connection to this, the belief that Romania is entitled to benefit of MFN permanent status are fully shared by the leading political parties and the Romanian people.

Under these circumstances, the view that granting MFN permanent status would influence the national election in Romania is not in accordance with our perception on this issue.

The members of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies have reaffirmed the political will of the parties represented in the Parliament to further develop the democracy and market economy and to ensure that this year elections are free and fair. They urge the members of the United States Congress to continue and to conclude the procedures aiming at granting the Most Favored Nation status to Romania, as soon as possible. The permanent extension of MFN is in Romania's national interest and it is granted to Romania and not to any political party.

The Romanian Chamber of Deputies considers that granting permanent Most Favored Nation status now would better serve the interests of the Romanian society, the political stability in the country as well as the strengthening of the bilateral relationship with the United States.

The members of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies take their opportunity to convey to the U.S. Congressmen the best wishes for success in their endeavors.

This Statement has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies at its session of May 23, 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will support the effort to grant permanent MFN status to Romania.

OUTSTANDING SCIENCE EDUCATION IS ALIVE AND WELL IN MIKE MINNEMA'S CLASSROOM

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fellow Minnesotan, and a friend, who was recently awarded the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science Teaching, Mike Minnema.

Mike teaches chemistry at North Community High School, which is part of the Minneapolis School System, where I once taught science myself. I had the pleasure of working with Mike during those years in a special setting, a Minnesota camp attended by young adults from the Minneapolis area. It was a summer long task for Mike but just a couple weeks assignment for me; however, it was an experience and relationship that was truly the essence of teaching life sciences. In some respects, I feel very much connected to the role of teaching. Even though the responsibilities and role in a policymaking task are different, it is simply a different focus on the same challenge.

Presidential Awards are given to outstanding educators in the fields of science and mathematics, and they represent the Nation's highest honor in these fields of education. Only one secondary school science teacher in

Minnesota is recognized each year, and I am glad to know that Mike Minnema's dedication to science and his students is being rewarded with such an honor.

In a time when people routinely refer to our Nation's public schools as uninventive, poor quality institutions, Mike demonstrates the error in these descriptions and makes science something for students not just to study, but to explore. His classes go beyond chemistry textbooks and laboratory exercises to include real world subjects such as humanity's affect on the environment. As a policymaker who has had the privilege of crafting numerous laws protecting our Nation's environmental heritage, I am glad to know that Mike is teaching young Minnesotans the importance of protecting our Nation's natural resource legacy for future generations. His classes also reach beyond the science of chemistry, interweaving mathematics and technology into lesson plans, which allow students to connect what they learn in his classroom to their other educational disciplines and the outside world.

Mike's experience outside of his teaching career enhance his lesson plans as well. He brings his students a view of the practical uses for chemical science, and this insight, hopefully, encourages other students to explore careers in scientific fields. Mike has worked in both the private and public sectors, utilizing his own science education background to benefit organizations from 3M and Honeywell to the Los Alamos National Laboratories. Mike has focused a teaching lesson for his students on measurement of pollution in Minnesota lakes, specifically the fluctuation of salt levels and how the environmental degradation is affecting the species and ecosystems of those special wetland areas.

As the world increasingly relies on science and technology, ensuring future generations understand science and training some for scientific careers will become an even more important endeavor. Educators such as Mike Minnema play an essential role in our Nation's ability to not only graduate adequately prepared scientists from our schools, but to attract students to scientific fields and generally enhance science literacy. I want to express my sincere congratulations and thanks to Mike for his efforts to inspire young minds to explore science and respect the environment and for his dedication to protecting the natural resource legacy that those young minds will one day inherit. Minnesota is truly fortunate to have such an exceptional educator working for its students.

HONORING THE MACON COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Macon County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members under-

go a training series over a four to six month period which includes instruction in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their services especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

TRIBUTE TO NARSAI M. DAVID

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Narsai M. David who is being honored by the Anti-Defamation League with its Restaurant Industry Achievement Award for his outstanding accomplishments and service to the bay area community.

Narsai David brings people together and creates an understanding of cultural diversity through his exquisite culinary practices. Born to Assyrian immigrants, Narsai David ventured into a culinary career early in life, eventually working his way to the bay area in California where he became known as one of the bay area's leading restaurateurs. Narsai David has catered several large scale outdoor dining events including concerts for Bill Graham and the Napa Valley Wine Auction. Currently, his time is divided between travel and food segments for KTVU television, the management of Narsai's Specialty Food Business, and as wine and food editor of KCBS Radio. Furthermore, he is a columnist for the food section of the San Francisco Chronicle and makes celebrity chef appearances at gatherings throughout the world.

Narsai David has devoted much of his time to charitable causes in the bay area. He is currently president of the board of the Assyrian Aid Society, a member of the board of directors of the Berkeley Community Fund of the San Francisco Foundation and International House of Berkeley. He serves as host for many fundraisers in the bay area including the annual Meals on Wheels event in Alameda County, the American Heart Association gala, the Warren Eukel Teachers Trust event, the Taylor Family Foundation Day in the Park fundraiser for Pediatric AIDS, and the Narsai Toast to the Arts for the Berkeley Repertory Theater. In addition, he is also the president of the Pacific Coast Farmer's Market Association.

Mr. Speaker, Narsai David is an outstanding citizen of California and our country. As the only Assyrian-American Member of Congress,

I salute him for the commitment he brings to, and the contributions he has made to our community. Narsai David is a great source of pride to the Assyrian-American community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. David as he is honored with the Anti-Defamation League's Restaurant Industry Achievement Award. He has promoted not only our foods but our culture as well.

HONORING THE OVERTON COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Overton County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a 4 to 6 month period which includes instruction in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their service especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

TRIBUTE TO ST. VINCENT SCHOOL OF NURSING

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Vincent School of Nursing, and to offer my congratulations as the school celebrates its centennial anniversary. Since 1896, the School of Nursing has remained a healthcare education landmark in Toledo, OH.

Opened by the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, more commonly known as the "Grey Nuns," the School of Nursing became the first school of its kind in Ohio. Sr. Elodie Mailoux served as the first director, from 1896 to 1898. Currently, Ms. Elizabeth Cain holds the post. She has been director since 1989 and is the 18th director of the school.

Throughout its history, the School of Nursing has kept pace with the evolution of healthcare and nursing to graduate nearly 4,000 highly skilled, dedicated nursing professionals. In addition, the school has prided itself on its ability to successfully blend common spiritual beliefs with the latest healthcare technology and nursing education.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the 100th anniversary of the St. Vincent School of Nursing. As it enters its second century, the school's dedication to care, education, and service continues to provide the northwest Ohio area with outstanding nursing education.

HONORING THE SUMNER COUNTY
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Sumner County Volunteer Fire Department. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that we may all feel safer at night.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a volunteer fire fighter. To quote one of my local volunteers, "These firemen must have an overwhelming

desire to do for others while expecting nothing in return."

Preparation includes twice-monthly training programs in which they have live drills, study the latest videos featuring the latest in fire-fighting tactics, as well as attend seminars where they can obtain the knowledge they need to save lives. Within a year of becoming a volunteer firefighter, most attend the Tennessee Fire Training School in Murfreesboro where they undergo further, intensified training.

When the residents of my district go to bed at night, they know that should disaster strike and their home catch fire, well-trained and qualified volunteer fire departments are ready and willing to give so graciously and generously of themselves. This peace of mind should not be taken for granted.

By selflessly giving of themselves, they ensure a safer future for us all. We owe these volunteer fire departments a debt of gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

HONORING THE FAIRVIEW
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services

provided by the Fairview Volunteer Fire Department. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that we may feel safer at night.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a volunteer firefighter. To quote one of my local volunteers, "These firemen must have an overwhelming desire to do for others while expecting nothing in return."

Preparation includes twice-monthly training programs in which they have live drills, study the latest videos featuring the latest in fire-fighting tactics, as well as attend seminars where they can obtain the knowledge they need to save lives. Within a year of becoming a volunteer firefighter, most attend the Tennessee fire training school in Murfreesboro where they undergo further, intensified training.

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By selflessly giving of themselves, they ensure a safer future for us all. We owe these volunteer fire departments a debt of gratitude for their service and sacrifice.